LOYAL WOMAN'S WORK

The Household, Conversation Club, Puzzles, etc.

The Happy Household.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Reading the TRIBUNE, I saw you desired me to send you some suggestions for fancy-work and cooking. If I can assist you in any way in the Loyal Woman's Department I will most assuredly do so.

Here is an easy way to make

A VERY PRETTY PLAQUE.

Take a piece of pasteboard, cut it round, or any shape you desire; then measure some velvet or satin, allowing an inch to turn over the edge. After the covering has been sewn on, take ribbon the same shade as the velvet or satin, run a thread through the center of it, which makes a fullness, then sew the ribbon on the edge. But first hand-paint some pretty flowers on the plaque. Mine has fuchsias painted and they are beautiful. If you paint a bunch of flowers, tie a small bow of ribbon (the same shade as the border) on the stems, making it look like a natural flower. After it has been decorated, fasten the ribbon around the edge, then either fasten to the top a brass chain or loops of ribbon with which to hang it by. A snow scene is also very pretty painted on the plaque, with diamond dust profusely sprinkled on the paint before it dries.

CREAM CAKE.

A most excellent cake is this cream cake, and also very cheap.

Cake.—One cupful of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, four tablespoonfuls of water, two eggs, one cupful sugar.

Cream.—One teaspoonful of essence of lemon, one-half cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of milk, one tablespoonful of corn starch. Boil the cream until thick. Bake the cake in three different pans, and when cool, put the cream between each one. Ice it or not as you desire. I will send you something else soon, if desired.—Ella Hull, Murphysboro, Ill.

WINTER FASHIONS.

Fur is the favorite cloak trimmings.

Fur is worn on young ladies' wraps.

Lynx is the most beautiful fur for suits.

Bands of plush trim cloth wraps prettily.

Chenille bands are in favor for brocade wraps.

The newest buttons are as large as crackers.

Dog collars of oxydized silver are worn by young girls.

The dog collar is clasped tightly around the band of the dress.

Oxydized silver buckles, with clasp at the waist, are in favor with cloth dresses.

The Astrakan jacket, with loose front and half-fitting back, trimmed with buttons as large as a butter plate, is in high favor.

Feather bands are desirable for trimmings of costumes of silk or satin.

The fleece lined Jersey cloths are among the durable Winter fabrics.

The Satila costume with variations is a Winter favorite. It requires 15 yards of 24-inch serge and 13 yards of braid for trimming. The braid is put on in fanciful style on the front of the skirt and side panels.

Editor's Chat.

THE TRIBUNE has no free list such as you write about, Mabel.

The only misspelled words in the letters of our correspondents this week are: "Welcom" and "revengefull." How should they be?

Will our lady friends of the Conversation Club send some suggestions for making pretty Christmas souvenirs? Elia Hull has thanks for nice letter.

Thanksgiving is coming. Will each of the Club send some reason why he or she is thankful?

Conversation Club.

Rules of the Club.—1. Write briefly. 2. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Send answers to all puzzles for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best letters—style, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

THE CHINESE QUESTION — PHILANTHROPIC VIEW.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: On the question, "Resolved, That Chinese immigration should be prohibited in the United States," I take the negative.

This is a free country, and should the people of any nation be prohibited from settling here, we could no longer boast of it as being free to all nations. Should we prohibit the Chinese from coming here the coasts of China would be closed to the United States, all trade between the two countries would cease, and China become our enemy.

The Chinese may, on first coming here, work for 25 cents per day; but they will soon find that others receive more, and will demand it for themselves. Some may settle here, but I think more return to their own country after a few years. I think the day is far distant when they will settle here in numbers large enough to create civil war.

As to their religious views doing the Americans harm, I think that the Protestant religion is built on too firm a foundation to be shaken or overthrown by heathenism. Much is being done for the Chinese, both here and in their own country; but should they be prohibited from coming here our missionaries would not be allowed to land there, and we, as a Christian Nation, would lose our hold on them.—Carrie F. Eager, West Sutton, Mass.

OUR ADOPTED HEROES.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: I am the daughter of a soldier who, although at present a citizen of our glorious United States, is of English birth. As such I, a loyal-born girl, would say to Mr. Harry R. Moser, that I dissent from his views prohibiting all foreign immigration.

The great mass of European immigrants finding homes upon our shores are intensely loyal. In our great war for the Union, did not many foreigners fight nobly for their adopted country, our beloved United States? and did not many loyal-born citizens stay quietly at home and let them do it? Shall we, then, debar the poor, oppressed Irishman and others from enjoying the freedom with which God has blessed us?

Allowing that our jails and our almshouses are full of foreigners, do not other foreigners help pay the taxes that support these institutions, in which are many Americans? I do not approve of unrestricted Chinese immigration, but let us not sully the fair fame our country has always borne for hospitality by building a Chinese wall on each shore of the American Continent.

Papa was a private of Co. A, 4th N. Y. H. A., and loves the flag he fought under,—our glorious Stars Stripes,—if he was a foreigner.—Ella L. Morgan, Flandreau, Moody Co., Dak.

DISCOURSE IN NATURAL HISTORY.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: As our kind Editor requested me, some time ago, to give a description of the echinoderms, or animal that walks on its head, I will now do so. The echinida, a family of echinodermata, do not have heads distinct from their bodies. They are covered with a calcareous crust or shell. This shell is pierced with rows of holes, from which spines project. These spines are attached to tubercles on the surface of the shell, and are moved by means of the connecting membrane, in the manner of a ball-and-socket joint. By means of these spines (in some of which they are few and strong) they can walk on the ground. The mouth is situated at the lower orifice of the shell, and they sometimes move with it down. Whence the saying, it "walks on its head."—Edgar Bowers, Box 29, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

TEACHER OR PREACHER?

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: On the question, "Resolved, That more responsibility rests with school-teachers than with ministers of the Gospel," I take the affirmative. The teacher has the training of the mind when it is like wax. It can be molded any way then; just as it is molded when young, it will remain through life. As the teacher is, so will be the school. If the teacher is good the school will be good; if not good, the school will not progress.—J. T. Langley, Big Clifty, Ky.

THINGS PROPER AND IMPROPER.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: Here is another girl that would like Walter Kaler to understand all girls do not practice tight-lacing, and who thinks him very unjust in asserting such a fact. As for dancing, she thinks it a harmless amusement. In the Scriptures we meet with many passages which speak of dancing, and some of the Fathers of the Church picture the angels with harps of gold, singing and dancing around the throne of the Lamb. There may be dances immodest to indulge in, just as there are some books which should not be read, pictures that were better not seen, and songs which offend the virtuous ear; but, for these objections, should we condemn literature, art, and music? To the pure all things are pure; and I would recommend dancing as an innocent amusement.—Minnie Barnes, Wendell Depot, Mass.

THE INDIAN AND THE NEGRO.

FRIENDS OF THE CLUB: On the question, "Resolved, That the Western Indians have been more cruelly treated than the Southern slaves," I take the negative. Judged by his capacity for civilization, the Indian is lower in the scale than the negro. Given every opportunity to rise, the Indian has preferred to remain a savage; crushed out by law, the negro has developed in spite of the oppressor. The Indian has been well termed the "red man of the forest." He built no cities, no ships, no churches, no school-houses. He constructed only temporary bark wigwams and canoes. He made neither roads nor bridges, but followed foot-paths through the forest and swam the streams. His highest art was expended in a simple bow and arrow. His son was educated to throw the tomahawk, shoot the arrow, and catch fish with a spear. He knew nothing of books, paper, writing or history. He regarded all labor as degrading and fit only for women. His squaw, therefore, cut his wood and carried his burden when he traveled. The leavings of her lord's feast sufficed for her, and the coldest place in the wigwam was her seat.

If he had any ideas of a Supreme Being, they were vague and degraded. His dream of a Heaven was of happy hunting-grounds or of gay feasts, where his dog should join the dance. Such was the Indian 200 years ago, and such he is to-day.

The negro has been Christianized and taught the arts of industry and peace. He has built churches and school-houses; he has made advancement in the world; he knows something about books, paper, writing, and history. He cuts his own wood and carries his own burden when he travels. His wife shares in his living. He believes in a Supreme Being and worships no idols. Left to shift for himself, he has developed industry and intelligence. Measured by what he was and what he is, the Indian has been loaded with favors only to prove a wild animal; the negro has been heaped with curses to show himself a man.—John Hoskins, jr.

CLUB WHISPERS.

THE TRIBUNE is a grand paper, and always welcome to our household.—S. M. Gorham, Mansfield, O.

THE TRIBUNE received a warm welcome this afternoon. I can truly say no paper comes into the house which gives us more pleasure. The Puzzle Department is my favorite.—Annie L. Marsh, Saugus, Mass.

We think THE TRIBUNE the best paper out. First I did not like it very well, but it was just because I did not read it. I am teaching my first school.—Clark Roach, Woodhull, Ill.

I find THE TRIBUNE a very good paper for young folks like myself, as well as for the good and brave soldiers who stood by our flag in those bloody, bloody battles for their rights.—S. C. Johnson, Springfield, Vt.

My great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, my great-grandfather and two uncles in the war of 1812, grandfather, father and two uncles and lots of cousins in the Union army.—Kate O'Daniel, Cambridgeboro, Pa.

Will some one who has belonged to a reading circle, or been in any way connected with a circle, inform me as to the manner of conducting such, and what literature to use.—Harry Darnell, Ward, Kan.

I have been reading with much interest the chat of the C. C., which I think is the grandest thing in the way of corresponding and discussing young people could have. I am a daughter of a soldier who served in Co. H, 58th Ill. He often speaks of the suffering and hardships the soldiers were called on to endure; and now how they enjoy it, to meet at the Reunions and talk over those army stories, which are interesting to us all. I read Walter Kaler's letter, and think he might take a higher standard to judge soldiers' daughters by.—Abbie E. Zinn, Bolivia, Ill.

I agree with Jennie E. Neely on skating rinks and dancing, as I think life is too short to be idly wasted away. I am 18.—Maggie C. Brown, Brown's P. O., Beaver Co., Pa.

THE TRIBUNE is a welcome guest, with its news so interesting to a soldier's daughter. Father served three years in the 11th Me., and the sufferings and hardships endured make up a story of which we never are tired.—Annie M. King, Bradford, Me.

I am the 14-year-old daughter of a veteran who lost an eye in the service and was wounded in the right knee-cap. He is much afflicted with rheumatism, but with me wishes THE TRIBUNE success.—Sarah Monroe, Tiereville, Ind.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE—WANTED.

Correspondence: With girls, by daughter of an M. E. clergyman, late Chapiain, 12th Wis.—Alice L. Walker, Tangerine, Orange Co., Fla. With the Club, by daughter of 81st Ill. veteran.—Ethel L. Trefftzs, Pinckneyville, Ill., and Blanche Wilson, Worcester, Vt. With young ladies for mutual improvement.—L. George Smith, No. 12, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Boston, Mass., and Orville P. Wellington, Putnam, Conn., two soldiers' sons. With some young ladies of the Club.—L. C. Johnson, Springfield, Vt.; George Nye, Platteville, Wis.; Lewis W. Jones, 163 Gale street, Akron, O.; E. M. Biggins, Box 73, Castleton, N. Y.; J. C. Langley, Big Clifty, Ky. With Annie Watson, Crestline, Kan.—Abbie L. Zinn, Bolivia, Ill. With C. C. boys, by son of a veteran of Co. E, 4th Vt.—Hugh C. Henry, Rochester, Vt. With daughters of veterans, by son of a Lieutenant of Co. F, 63d Ohio.—Clark Roach, Woodhull, Ill. With boys and girls, by a son of a veteran of Co. H, 3d Vt., 16 years old, who plays a cornet in a band of 30 members.—Charles A. Kelton, Calais, Vt. With boys and girls of 14, by the daughters of Serg't Emery, 1st Pa. Cav., who died three years ago, the result of a wound in the shoulder.—Anna E. Emery and Carrie Emery, Lock Haven, Pa. With young gentlemen in New York, Ohio, New Jersey and the West.—Annie Cameron, Wesleyville, Ky. With the Club—Jessie Adams, Garrett, Pa.; Pearl Wills and Nettie Farmer, Clayton, Ind. With young ladies.—Harry Cricket, Ferry, Mich.; Josie M. Darling, Smoky Valley, Ky. With sons and daughters of veterans of 81st Ohio.—Elia L. Adair, 1230 Thirteenth street, Terre Haute, Ind.

To exchange: Elegant album for best letter, with photograph from a young lady before Dec. 1.—Lloyd Greene, Big Run, Pa. Foreign stamps, cards, songs, papers, pins and curiosities.—Edwin R. Marshall, Wyoming, Iowa. Roses, shrubs, bulbs or seeds for other varieties. The roses I have are Seven Sisters, Cabbage rose, two shades yellow rose, and the King of Battles, beautiful dark red and velvety.—E. E. Kenyon (wife of 11th Ill. veteran), Genda Springs, Sumner Co., Kan. A half ounce Kansas earth for half ounce from other States.—John Fox, jr., Liberty, Kan. Gladiolus, red, with yellow center, for bulbs of other colors.—Ira J. Ramsey, Box 62, Morning Sun, Preble Co., O. Books for Blackstone or other law books.—Lewis E. Jones, Russell, Iowa. Postal autograph or cabinet curiosities for crazy-quilt pieces of velvet, silk or satin.—Myra H. Benton, Station A, Boston, Mass. Those who desire tinted photographs painted in beautiful cameo oil colors, which never fade, in exchange for all kinds of fancy and useful hand-made articles, such as collars, tidies, floor mats, mittens, etc., or in exchange for natural curiosities, will please address "Lady Physician," Box 295, Clay Center, Kan.

Songs and music: "The Dying Sun," "Marching Through Georgia," "Answer to They Never Speak as They Pass by," "Answer to Tramp, Tramp, Tramp." Will exchange for others.—Kate O'Daniel, Cambridgeboro, Crawford Co., Pa. "When the Leaves Are Falling."—Blanche Wilson, Worcester, Vt. "Nellie Gray," "Katie Wells," "Paddle Your Own Canoe," "Lost On the Lady Elgin," "Daisy Dean."—Harry Cricket, Ferry, Mich. "The Dying Californian" and "Minnie Ha Ha."—Emma Buckingham, Dorsey, Holt Co., Neb. Words and music of "The Roman Lady," "Rally Round the Flag," "I'll Remember You, Love," "Starry Night for a Ramble," "The Dying Californian."—Retta Ramey, Eureka, Kan. "The Little German Home Across the Sea," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Darling Nellie Gray."—Ella Timberlake, Unionville, Mo. "Peek-a-Boo," by daughter 15th Me. veteran.—Cora H. Boister, Fort Fairfield, Me. Words and music of "We Parted By the Riverside," "Drifting Apart," "Ernestine," "Sad Fated Erin," "The Indian Girl," and "I Wandered By the Brookside."—Edie R. Mitchell, Monroe, Kan. "O, 'Twas Early Monday Morning."—Charlie S. Buchanan, Stuart, Smith Co., Kan. "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."—Maud Poole, Center Point, Iowa.

PATIENT GLEANERS.

A. L. Tweedy, Lincolnville, Ind., 3; John Foxx, jr., Liberty, O., 4.

The electric telegraph was invented by Prof. Morse; practically applied in 1842.

Organs were first used in churches in 1660.

Glass was made in Rome A. D. 66; it was probably a lost art revived, as glass beads have been found on mummies 3,000 years old.

Glass windows were first used in England in the eighth century.

The mariner's compass was invented in 1302.

Property was first assured A. D. 43.

Benjamin Franklin discovered lightning to be electricity in 1752.

Weaving was introduced into England in 1330.

John L. Clem, Sergeant, 22d Mich., now Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., was known as "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh."

M. W. Buck, Co. K, 56th Pa.: Queen Elizabeth left 3,000 dresses.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Grant served two terms each.

The United States received its name in 1776.

1. Where is the largest building in the world, and what is its name? 2. What is the highest lake in the world? 3. What is the most elevated city? 4. What is the highest mountain? 5. Why is Faneuil Hall, Boston, known as "The Cradle of Liberty"? 6. Who said "America must light the lamps of industry and economy"?—Charles Smith, Du Bois City, Pa.

1. What did Columbus do with the $70 Queen Isabella gave him? 2. What was the cause of the rebellion, besides slavery?—Ethel L. Trefftzs, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and when?—C. Nex.

BIBLE BRIGADE.

Correct answers: Ella Simpson, Lonsdale, R. I., 3; James E. Alger, Swampscott, Mass., 3; Alice L. Walker, Tangerine, Fla., 1; J. E. Smith, Barre, Mass., 7; John Fox, jr., Liberty, O., 1.

In Mark 1:6 it is said that John was clothed in camel's hair. Also, in 2d Samuel, 14:30, it is stated that Absalom's servants set Joab's barley on fire.

Wicliff translated the Bible in 1380.

For the words "All men seek for thee" see Mark, 1:37.

Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested, mentioned in Jer. 51:27 as a kingdom, is supposed to be the Armenian highlands. Ararat, lying east of Armenia proper, consists of two summits—one 17,200 feet above the level of the sea and about 14,000 feet above the plain of Araxes; the other is 4,000 feet lower. Prof. Parrot and five others ascended the highest mountain, Oct. 9, 1829.—James Barre.

Where in the Bible is the word college used?—Alice L. Walker, Tangerine, Fla.

1. Who proposed to draw a city into a river with ropes? 2. Who hunted a partridge on the mountain? 3. Where is ferryboat mentioned? 4. Where is beans mentioned? 5. How many proverbs did King Solomon compose, and how many songs? 6. Is there a single promise in the Bible for the wicked? 7. On what mountain will 144,000 stand some day?—Eliza J. Watts, Croton, Iowa.

BRAIN-RACKERS

From Our Young Contributors.

[TO CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in which the puzzle is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not make numerical enigmas of your own names. Answers must accompany all puzzles forwarded.

PUZZLE SOLVERS AND THEIR NUMBERS.

James E. Alger, Swampscott, Mass., 4; Annie L. Marsh, Saugus, Mass., 6; S. M. Gorham, Mansfield, O., 1; Susie Aldrich, Orange, Mass., 1; Stella Sweitzer, East Brady, Pa., 3; Charles Keenlen, Edwardsville, Ill., 6; Mary Petty, North Dorset, Vt., 6; M. Lou Walker, Parkwood, Pa., 1; Etta B. Foxx, Warren, O., 3; Minnie D. Barnes, Wendell Depot, Mass., 2; Orin B. Morgan, Scio, N. Y., 3; J. T. Langley, Big Clifty, Ky., 2; Ned S. Knowles, No. 117 C street, North Topeka, Kan., 2; Hugh C. Henry, Rochester, Vt., 4.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN TRIBUNE OCT. 29.

Little Boy's Enigma—William C. Endicott.

Curtailments—Cod.

Conundrums—1. Skates. 2. S(ever)n. 3. When the cow jumped over the moon. 4. A name. 5 Persevere, ye perfect men; ever keep these precepts, ken. 6. Because cat'll eat it. 7. The letter M (M, one thousand). 8. One can't see to go and the other can't go to sea.

President's Enigma—James A. Garfield.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What was Joan of Arc made of? 2. Why are the stars the oldest astronomers? 3. In what colors should an artist paint a storm at sea?—Hugh C. Henry, Rochester, Vt.

1. When you pass a stone wall, why do you always want to look over it? 2. What two numbers multiplied together make seven? 3. Read this true prophecy: The wicked must x ⁝⁝ † † & ecc.—Etta Foxx, Warren, O.

REBUS.

G
ned

By President, sedate, serene,
By Commonwealth, or King, or Queen,
This may be said of every nation,
To be above its destination.
—John James, Washington, D. C.

PUZZLE.

No book is without me, of that I am sure;
A person, I often am sent at the door;
It is certainly funny, but still it is true,
There never was one without there was two.
And two is a portion of every tree;
You'll find it correct when the answer you see.
—John Hoskins, jr.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My 1 is in France, and not in Spain;
2 is in dew, and not in rain;
3 is in whiskers, and not in beard;
4 is in misty, and not in cleared;
5 is in monarch, and also in king;
6 is in bell, and not in ring;
7 is in action, and not in example;
8 is in wholesale, and not in sample;
9 is in hilltop, and not in dell;
10 is in purchase, and not in sell.
My whole is the name of a well-known actor.
—W. P. Chamberlain, Richland, D. T.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

My 1 is in Chicago, but not in London;
2 is in Paris, but not in Tunis;
3 is in New Orleans, but not in Washington;
4 is in Denver, but not in San Francisco;
5 is in New York, but not in Boston;
6 is in Savannah, but not in Richmond;
7 is in Canton, but not in Bombay;
8 is in Little Rock, but not in Vicksburg;
9 is in Nashville, but not in Detroit.
My whole is a city in the United States.
—Susan Estella Barrett.

SUBTRACTIONS.

1. Subtract against from a noted bridge in the United States and leave possessing skill.
2. Subtract a contraction of a preposition from a musical drama and leave an abbreviation.
3. Subtract an untruth from a foreigner and leave an indefinite article.
4. Subtract a consonant from a wild animal and leave an elevated row.
5. Subtract a boy's name from a favorite flower and leave a girl's name.
6. Subtract a vowel from a dreaded disease and leave rage.

PRESIDENT'S ENIGMA.

I am composed of eight letters:
My 1 is in Vermont, but not in Massachusetts;
2 is in Alabama, but not in New York;
3 is in Maine, but not in Florida;
4 is in Nebraska, but not in Kansas;
5 is in Utah, but not in Arkansas;
6 is in New Hampshire, but not in Kentucky;
7 is in Connecticut, but not in Virginia;
8 is in Oregon, but not in Dakota;
My whole is an ex-President.
—John W. Henry, Rochester, Vt.

LOOK SHARP.

My first is what you are doing now,
My second is procured from stone;
Before my whole you often stand,
But mostly when you are alone.
—Kate O'Daniel, Crawford, Pa.

WHAT IS IT?

Three-fourths of a cross,
A circle complete,
Two semi-circles,
A perpendicular to meet;
An angle triangle,
Standing on two feet,
Two semi-circles,
And a circle complete.
—Nellie G. Bassett, Rice Lake, Wis.

LOU'S RIDDLE.

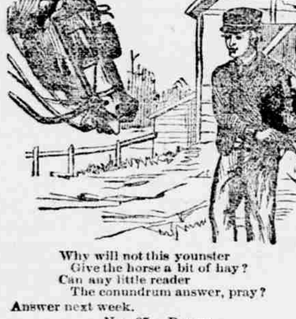
I'm on your feet, I'm on your hands,
I'm sometimes in your door;
I'm always in the workman's shop,
And many blows endure.
—M. Lou Walker, Parkwood, Pa.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S BRAIN-RACKERS.

No. 62.—Rebus.—Perchance (perch, ants), harrass (hare, ass), barren (bear, wren), beaker (bee, cur), currants (cur, ants.)

No. 63.—Rebus.—"I can toe the mark."

64.—CONUNDRUM.



Why will not this younster
Give the horse a bit of hay?
Can any little reader
The conundrum answer, pray?

Answer next week.

No. 65.—REBUS.

An old saying.

Answer next week.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Comrades' Queries and Replies—Odds and Ends of Information.

Wm. Riley, Yonkers, N. Y., desires the address of any officer of the 74th N. Y., or any member of Co. E, of the same regiment, who was with the regiment in Gettysburg fight.—Geo. Phillips, Co. H, 37th Ky., Hanover, Ind., would like to have the address of First Lieut. Beal Hale, Co. H, 37th Ky. The last heard of him he was in Washington, D. C.—Jonas Bartlett, Co. G, 19th Mass., Bement, Piatt Co., Ill., would like the address of Steven Chapman, wagonmaster of the Twenty-third Corps, and who was stationed at New Berne, N. C., in November, 1864.—Leopold Benedict, Co. E, 7th N. Y., Vincennes, Ind., wants the addresses of Francis Hailer, Sergeant, Co. E, 7th N. Y.; Louis Rheinmuelier, Orderly Sergeant, Co. E, 7th N. Y., and Dr. Brueck, Assistant Surgeon of same regiment.—Geo. Reid, Thackerville, Indian Ter., would like the name and address of some old soldier residing in Washington Territory, and also the name of some newspaper published there.—Medad V. Miller, Wessington, Dak., wants to find some one who was present in the drum-corps room on the morning of Dec. 25, 1865, at Fort Adams, R. I., when he was kicked by one McGrath, a member of Co. E, 15th U. S. Inf.—J. F. McCurdy, Osceola, Iowa, wants the names and addresses of all the officers and men of Co. E, 59th Ill.—R. B. Winn, White Hall, Ill., wants the addresses of the following comrades: Brevet Second Lieut. Watts, Serg't Cline, Corp. Tucker and Private John H. Taylor, of Co. H, 40th Mo.; also of Lieut. Miller, of Co. E, same regiment, and James H. Venier, Co. H, 40th Mo.—Geo. W. Brown, Co. E, 2d Mich., Geddes, N. Y., would like very much to read an account in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan.—Albert M. Stiles, Co. A, 6th Ohio Cav., Rock Creek, Minn., was taken prisoner by the rebels at Upperville, Va., in June, 1863. Among the prisoners was also a Major of the 1st N. J. Cav., who was seriously wounded. Said Major requested Stiles, as soon as he reached the Union lines, to write to his (the Major's) wife, which was done. Comrade Stiles now wants to know whether the Major is alive or dead. He has never heard from him since that time.—Geo. E. Morst, Georgetown, Colo., would like to read an account of the expedition of Banks from the time of his relieving Butler to the capture of Port Hudson.—Geo. Graham, Milan, Ind., would like the address of James W. or James J. Reed, Orderly Sergeant of Co. E, 13th Ohio Cav.—W. L. Ertel, New Berlin, O., wants the address of Capt. Wm. M. Morris, Co. D, 32d Ohio.—D. G. Terrell, Co. D, 72d N. Y., Lewistown, Pa., would like the address of the regimental Surgeon in May, 1862, on Peninsular campaign, Virginia; also, addresses of Capt. C. K. Abels, First Serg't Wm. Post, Privates James P. Cole and Geo. Yates, of Co. D, 72d N. Y.—W. H. Gerbrick, 15th Iowa, Central Park, Ill., while detailed to do duty in the officers' hospital at Memphis, Tenn., fell down a hatchway and received injuries which resulted in his discharge. He wishes to find somebody who can testify in regard to these facts.—B. B. Aplin, Cambridge, Iowa, would like the address of John W. Stout, 21st Ohio.—Paul Van der Voort, Omaha, Neb., would like to know of the whereabouts of Michael Tobin, formerly of Co. M, 16th Ill. Cav.

Facts About Rheumatism.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic."

Gen. Logan, United States Senator, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have been a great sufferer in the last year with same disease. I began to take Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I recommend it to all sufferers."

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SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday School Lesson Appointed for Nov. 29.—2 Ki., 20:1-17.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. Also, read 2 Ch., 32:24, 31; Isa., 38:1-8, 21, 22.]

Hezekiah has been King 14 years. Meanwhile the Kingdom of Israel ceased to be, King of subjects having been borne off into captivity. The same power which subdued that Kingdom, viz., the Assyrian, has eye on the Kingdom of Judah, and is gathering about the territory in a menacing attitude. Just at this juncture Hezekiah is prostrated by a fatal sickness. He is yet a young man—only 39. The Prophet Isaiah visits him, saying: "Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live." He meant that the King should at once look to anything which, as a dying man, he would want to adjust. He should make his will, arrange as to his successor, and give attention to spiritual preparation. The disease was mortal. Physicians could not save the patient. Only one hope was left—that was Divine help. So Hezekiah prayed. All effective prayer must be argumentative. The King gives reasons why he would live longer—reasons so powerful to his mind that at the prospect of death he even wept. Length of life had been promised so positively to the righteous that it seemed a reflection on his character to die so young. (Ps., 91:16; Pro. 3:1, 2.) He had been moral and pious. (2 Ki., 18:5.) He recalled God's promise to David that the time would never come when a descendant would be wanting to continue the royal line. (1 Ki., 8:25.) But how could this be if Hezekiah die? No son was born to him till three years after the sickness of the King. Then the Government just at that time was in a precarious condition. The Assyrians were hemming in the territory and threatening the very capital. Further, the King had set his heart on the religious reformation of the Kingdom, and feared a relapse by his death. So, not in peevishness as in the case of Ahab, (1 Ki., 21:4,) but for retirement and abstraction, he turns his face to the wall and prays. What power in prayer! God listens and directs Isaiah, who had gone but a little distance, to return and assure Hezekiah that he should recover, and, indeed, be able within three days to go to the temple; that he would live 15 years longer, and that the Assyrian forces would be forever withdrawn from his territory. But God acts through human means. A fig poultice must be applied to the diseased part. There is remedial power in figs, but a special curative effect may have been imparted to the plaster in Hezekiah's case. It is impossible to determine the nature of his disorder. The word "bile" is inclusive of tumors, abscesses, etc.

The cure of Hezekiah was not instantaneous, but was deferred for three days. The King wanted some immediate comfort. God had at various times confirmed his promises and strengthened the faith of his people by performing on the spot some wonderful act. It would be an inspiration for the succeeding 72 hours if Hezekiah could witness some miraculous deed requiring but a moment. God yielded to the weakness of the man. Through his Prophet he suggested the sun dial as the instrument, giving the King the choice whether the shadow should go forward or backward 10 degrees. A shadow is a result of a law of nature. When the sun shines a perpendicular object must cast a shadow on the side opposite the sun. If no shadow should be cast, or if it be cast to the right or left of a direct line from the sun to the background opposite the intervening object, we have a miracle. Let the sun be in the east; then a post must cast its shadow west. If, on the contrary, it cast shadow to the north or south, we are astounded. We cannot hold that the total universe reversed its revolutions 10 degrees. Let the sun shine and let an object cast shade to the one or other side instead of straight forward, and we have a miracle. The miracle consisted simply in an unusual, and ordinarily impossible, location of a shadow. To bring the matter home: suppose the hands of a clock should move back 10 hours and after a little return to the correct time; we would be obliged to allow the interposition of some supernatural power. If we wanted a sign, we would regard such act of the hands of a dial as meeting the case.

It is curious, the exact limit of the King's life is stated—15 years. We are certain, as the years glided by, Hezekiah must have felt strangely. He was sentenced. It would be no comfort, ordinarily, to know in advance the day of one's death. The last year must have been one quite wanting in composure. Hezekiah is the only man of the human race who knew the date of his death, save in the instances of condemned criminals. And we notice that, even with the additional 15 years, the King died quite young—at 54.

Now we reach a weak point in the life of Hezekiah—ostentation. The King of Babylon sent a commission to Judah's King with friendly letters and a present. He congratulated Hezekiah on his restoration to health. It is always well to fear the Greeks bringing gifts. Instead of reviewing before the commission all his military forces and showing the strength of his defenses, he exhibited all his treasures, jewels, wealth. What folly! He could thus but stimulate their rapacity and make them eager to become possessors of such vast and precious stores. In 125 years the Kingdom of Judah was attacked by the Babylonians. The inhabitants were carried away captives. All of the treasures were seized and made booty. The traditions of Judah's wealth, gathered from the glowing reports of the commission to which Hezekiah showed his treasures, fired the Babylonian ambition.

There is something probably typical in the restoration on the third day;—points to our Savior's restoration from the grave on the third day. Recall Jonah's three-days' experience.

Notice the practical thoughts deduced from our study:

1. Think it no strange thing if sick. Even palaces are not exempt from disease. Men can be Kings only in certain limited realms.

2. Visit the sick. The Prophet, hearing of Hezekiah's illness, paid him a pastoral call. Clergymen should be seen much with the sick. Patients should send notice of their illness to their pastors.

3. Make all due preparation for death. See to wills. Keep business in a manageable condition. Specially seek that holiness without which none can see God.

4. If sick, pray. (St. James, 5:13.) Let others pray for the sick. (Vs. 14, 15.) Prayer avails against disease, foes, nature—against sin, Satan and the unregenerate heart.

5. Live exemplary lives. (V. 3.)

6. Tell the dying the fact outright. (V. 1.) One should not deceive, nor should one be blunt. We cannot be so certain in our declarations a person shall die as was the Prophet Isaiah; but when the fact is fixed to all human probability, it is better not to conceal it from the patient. Advise with the physician.

7. Even the dead speak. Their influence is felt. David had been dead 300 years, and yet Hezekiah was blessed through him.

8. God keeps his promises. (Compare V. 6 with 1 Ki., 8:25.)

9. Use means; not pray alone, but apply poultices. (St. John, 9:6, 7; St. Mark, 7:33; 2 Ki., 2:20-22.)

10. Return thanks for cure. When Hezekiah went to the temple on the third day he surely did not neglect to express to God his gratitude for recovery.

11. Congratulate your friends on their regaining health; do so in person or by letter. It was a handsome act on the part of Berodach Baladan to send greetings to Judah's King on learning he had recovered.

12. The giving of presents is not to be despised if the motive be pure and friendly.

13. Do not encourage enemies by exhibiting treasures. Persons at times invite robbery by vain display. Not only pray not to be tempted, but also keep temptation from others.

14. Avoid ostentation. Pride leads to one's fall. (Prov., 16:18; 29:23; 1 Ti., 3:6.) Says Cowper:

Man's wisdom is to seek
His strength in God alone;
And e'en an angel would be weak
Who trusted in his own.

A Misplaced Inscription.

[*Albany Express.*]

A short time since a gentleman named Mead called upon a stonecutter and directed him to cut a certain inscription upon his monument in the Albany Rural Cemetery. The work was completed a day or two since, but the workman placed the inscription upon the monument in the lot of another gentleman of the same name. The latter is now endeavoring to find the man who defaced his monument, and threatens to bring suit for damages.

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OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

APPLES AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

Every farmer having on hand a quantity of unsaleable apples, by reason of their smallness or blemishes, should carefully peruse the following from the *Live Stock Journal*:

A few questions received on this subject, show that opinions are not yet settled on the value of apples as food for stock. One asks if apples will produce good flavored milk. Another, if sour apples will fatten pigs; another, if apples will be safe for four or five-months calves.

First. Apples have been feed to cows, with good results both in increasing the yield and improving the quality of milk. We have eaten butter from milk of cows fed on apples and early-cut hay, and found the quality excellent. But it must be remembered that too large a quantity of apples will decrease the yield of milk. This may result from the fact that apples are composed almost wholly of carbo-hydrates; nutritive ratio is 1 to 43. Of course apples do not contain all the elements in due proportion to make milk. No more than one-half bushel per day should be fed to a cow, and from that to one peck. Apples contain an acid which assists in the digestion of other foods, and thus, when fed in moderate quantity, they appear to be more nutritious than they are. Apples, also, promote health by being slightly laxative and keeping the secretions of the stomach healthy.

Second. Apples have proved very beneficial to pigs, especially when on clover. The clover being nitrogenous, and the apples just the opposite, these foods seem to complement each other. In such cases pigs will fatten fast, even upon sour apples. We have known pigs grown to 400 pounds, live weight, on apples and clover. The pork is found to be peculiarly sweet in flavor. We never knew a pig to be ill when fed moderately upon apples. But it is well to feed corn or meal for a few weeks before killing, as this will ripen up and harden the pork. Sweet apples will fatten pigs faster than sour, if apples are principally depended upon, but if grain is fed with the apples, then sour will do even better than sweet, as the acid will assist in the digestion of the grain.

Third. Apples are also beneficial in growing calves. Calves are apt to be fed almost wholly upon dry food, and this sometimes produces a feverish state of the system, and they become what is called "hide-bound." The apples will cleanse the stomach and give them a good appetite. We have seen six quarts of apples to a calf produce remarkably thrifty growth, when the other food was good. The English feed turnips largely to all young stock, and these promote a healthy growth, but we think apples quite as good as turnips.